Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1835. [No. 2,495.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE LLOYD, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration, (with the last will annexed), of the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits, of GEORGE PETERS late a Lieutenant in the Indian Navy deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of June 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER GOVERDHUN NARRON, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to GUNGAVON widow, and BHY BHUGWANDASS GOVERDHUN, Executrix and Executor, named in his said Will, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1835.

D. B. SMITH,
Proctor for Petitioner.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી • મુંબઇ • વાસા • મરનાર • હીનુ • રેવાસી • ઠકર • ગોવરધન • નાંરાયણનાં • છેલા વીલ • સયવા • વસીયત • નાંમાનુ • મખતીઆર નાંયું • લેવાને • શરૂં • મરનારના • છેલા • વસીયત • નાંમાની • દખીલાટણ • તથા • વી

SUPERIOR LOAF SUGAR.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. are authorized to offer for sale—A quantity of the above superior article, from the Dhobah works in Bengal, rivalling in quality, the 1st sort Chinchew sugar candy.

The same will be supplied in any quantity not less than a maund, at the rate of Bombay Rupees 8½ per Bombay Maund, of 28 lbs.

Also a quantity of Superior fine crush'd, and sugar in Bags, at moderate rates, samples of both descriptions may be seen, on application to the advertizers.

Nesbit Lane, 17th June, 1835.

POPULAR MUSIC OF THE DAY, &c.

H. A. CANNON begs to advise the public, that he has just received per Ship *Victory*, from London, a fresh supply of Music, Harp, Violincello, Guitar and Violin Strings, complete sets of Cabinet, Cottage, and Square P. F. Strings—Violin Pegs, Tail-pieces, Bridges and Mutes thick wove Music paper of sizes—Brass five line ruling Pens, &c. &c.

H. A. C. has also for sale on commission, three valuable second hand Violins, a Tenor and Violincello, two Spanish Guitars, two six, two four, and one nine key'd Flutes, and a variety of the best Music. To be seen at his room in the Circulating Library, Church Lane, where orders for Tuning Piano Fortes, &c. are requested to be sent.

Bombay, 17th June, 1835.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 22d. Instant, at Girgaum, in the House situated at the back of PESTONJEE NOWROJEE Banajee's, and formerly occupied by Captain JOHN FAWCETT, a small part of the Household Furniture &c., of a gentleman removing into a smaller House, consisting of Chairs, Tables, &c., an Ottoman, several handsome Pictures in Frames, and a Square [illegible] made by Tomkins [illegible] the country, with [illegible] wood S[illegible]

SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE, the Mail Contractor, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has at a considerable expence, established carriages in the shape of Phætons, for the conveyance of passengers between Panwell and Poona, and humbly solicits the patronage of the public.

The Carriages will start from Panwell to Poona on every Monday and Friday, and from Poona to Panwell on every Wednesday and Saturday.

The carriages will carry 2 passengers, each to have 15lbs. of baggage, and the amount of fare to be paid in advance at the office from which they start.

The Carriages will start on each of the respective days between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. & P. M. Passengers starting in the morning to remain at Kundalla during the heat of the day; and those in the evening will only have one hour's time for refreshment at Kundalla.

It is earnestly requested, that passengers will have the goodness to refrain from interfering with the duties of the Coachman or such instructions as he may have received from the Agents. At night two reflecting lamps will be kept up, and a horsekeeper in attendance.

Two Palanqeens will be in readiness at the Ghauts, during the rains, and gentlemen desirous of engaging seats will be pleased to give 3 days' notice at the Contractor's office, Bombay, or the Poona Post office. The Vehicles may be viewed at Panwell, and at Rastias compound, Poona. The fares are as follows:

For each Passenger from Panwell [illegible]
Poona including 15lbs. of baggage [illegible]
Ditto. .do. . to Kundalla [illegible]
Ditto from Poona to [illegible]
Ditto. .do. . . to [illegible]

The form[illegible]
gone[illegible]

ON Sale at the Circulating Library in Church lane.

THE NEW MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES, price 2 Rupees per Copy, Stitched.

It is requested that all orders and Remittances connected with the *Booksellers and Stationers shops, Circulating and Lending Library, and Bookbinding, Card Printing,* &c. establishments; hitherto conducted in the names of RAGONATH HURYCHUNDJEE & DAVID FITZPATRICK, may in future be addressed and made to the undersigned, who is the sole proprietor.

J. J. MALVERY.

Church Lane, 17th June, 1835.

MADAME LEFEVERE, (late Madame Burugori) in offering her thanks to the Public in general for the Patronage she has received, takes this opportunity of intimating that she will continue in her Milinery line as usual.

Fort, Hummum Street, 17th June, 1835.

CURACOA, &c.

A SMALL batch of superior Dutch Curaçoa, in Pints, and old overproof Hollands in Quarts, for Sale at the Godowns of MCGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.—Curaçoa 30 Rs., and Hollands 18 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 17th June, 1835.

BOOKS

R[illegible]
be [illegible]
pe[illegible]

For London Direct.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ALIQUIS,

JOHN MCFEE, COMMANDER,

BURTHEN 700 Tons has excellent poop accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched 10th to 15th proximo. For terms of freight or passage, apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to China.

THE new British built Ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, 600 Tons Register, JAMES THOMPSON Commander, carries a Surgeon and will have quick despatch. Apply to Messrs. FURGUSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1835

For Freight or Pasasge to Madras.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, H. Kemp, master, has comfortable accommodation for a few passengers,—For particulars, apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1835.

For Passage or Freight for Opium.

THE new fast sailing Ship URANIA, A. 1. of 475 Tons; RICHARD AINLY Commander, will sail for China on the 25th instant. Apply to Captain AINLY, or to Messrs. RITT[illegible] STEWART and Co.

[illegible]7th June, 1835.

[illegible]P.

Surely a calm perusal of Mr. Curnin's "Prospectus" must gain for it the cordial suffrages of all those who are not apathetically indifferent to their own welfare present and future, and the collective interests of the community.

The powerful aid of Government once guaranteed certainly no very insuperable difficulties militate against the final establishment of a Fund, which must ever be *commemorative* of the *happy unanimity* and *provident wisdom* of the Indian Army.

With thanks for your attention, I can only emphatically assure your Gentlemen, that my mite of assent is most unequivocally given for the eventual success of this Military Retiring Fund.

In conclusion allow me to propose Lieut. Colonel Webber 65th N. I. as Chairman of this meeting—which proposition was seconded by Captain Bruce and carried Nem. Con.

LIEUT. COLONEL WEBBER then addressed the meeting to the following effect.

GENTLEMAN,

I would have greatly perferred had your election fallen upon one, more intimately acquainted with the subject now under consideration, than myself: the *extreme* and *vital importance* of which, we are this day convened to discuss, and one so *sensibly* and *obviously* affecting the best, and truest interests of this Army, both individually and collectively. It behoves us, with a just and prudent regard for our future prospects to enter into an impartial investigation of the merits and bearings of this "Military Retiring Fund" now submitted by its author (Mr. Curnin) to our attention and approval.

I do not consider, that it would be requisite in a mere address of this nature, to enter into any long heard and detailed discussion of the arithmetical correctness of the scheme itself as those are points for future examination, and we are assured that the figured calculations have been subjected to the most vigorous and conclusive tests shewing its entire feasibility to uphold the Fund in all its durable integrity, when once permanently established. I shall therefore Gentlemen, confine myself to a *general* view of the subject, as more immediately important, and with reference entirely to our immediate formation of the fund in question, leaving all minor considerations for ulterior arrangements.

The grand object I conceive should be the actual establishment of a "Military Retiring Fund" in this Army and with as little delay as practicable, compatible with its formation, on a *certain* and *solid* basis.

I think, Gentleman, that the Fund embraces as few objections as possible, and is certainly by far the least exceptionable, which has hitherto been submitted to public scrutiny and consideration, its tone is candid and the advantages offered to be secured to your acceptance, liberal in the extreme, and such as will ensure you an honorable and respectable retirement in your native country. Whereas as under the present operation of things such a consummation, without the existence of the Fund in question, will be one devoutly to be prayed for, tho' obviously one never to be attained, by the exertion of our own individual efforts. How very, very few have been enabled to practice that rigid, (almost parsimonious) economy, to ensure by the acquirement of a small extra sum in addition to the present Retiring Fund of their respective ranks an asylum in their native land, or other words an inadequate provision for a life spent in a most ungenial clime in fact a mere miserable pittance, for a constitution broken and shattered to a lengthened banishment of years.

But here Gentlemen is a handsome stipend presented to you; after a comparatively short period of a bona fide actual service of 22 years in India, on the most liberal and just terms of mutual support and accommodation.

The most serious object for our undivided attention is: Will Government identify itself with this fund and become security for the payment of its retiring pensions? Without this manifestly requisite guarantee, given under most sacred obligations (to guard against *future innovations* and *state exigencies,*) I see no hope of our succeeding, in the grand ultimate good now in contemplation for ourselves and successors.

This, Gentlemen, I think must strike you all, as the most prominent circumstance for your consideration: [illegible] the detailed formation of the fund becomes [illegible] task of arithmetic, and will no doubt be form[illegible] surest principles, aided by the exertions [illegible]ed in, and best acquainted with these [illegible]om me, to raise objections, but no [illegible]hould be left unemployed, where [illegible]ended with such lamentable and [illegible]herefore offer this question [illegible]o your gravest con[illegible] think that you [illegible]und appears [illegible] of

their being unable to give the desired information, they will refer the same to Mr. Curnin.

Proposed by Lieut, Col. Webber seconded by Doctor Guthrie, and carried unanimously. That any communication from the officers of the Station regarding the object of this meeting be addressed to the President and forwarded through the Secretary.

Proposed by Ensign Ferris seconded by Lt. Col. Sissmore and carried unanimously. That the Committee place themselves in communication with the several committees formed at other Stations.

Proposed by Lieut, Col. Sissmore seconded by Ensign Ferris and carried unanimously. That the Committee be empowered to address the Hon'ble the Governor of Agra, through his Military Secretary to allow him to frank all communications between this and other Committees.

Proposed by Ensign Ferris seconded by Doctor Guthrie and carried unanimously—That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Mr. Curnin, with an expression of our best thanks, for the zealous exertions he has so considerately made for our welfare and future prospects.

Proposed by Doctor Guthrie seconded by Lieut, Col. Sissmore and carried unanimously. That the best thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby offered to Lieut. Col. Webber for his able fulfilment of the duties of Chairman.

J. H. FERRIS,
Secretary to the meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although the good Ship VICTORY has been reported to have been seen "bottom up," and to have gone down off the Cape, here, under the blessing of Divine Providence, she is safely moored. Whoever was the sapient observer of passing events on the wide expanse of Ocean, that spread such a report, he should have been called to an account for his keen remarks, and should have been questioned why he did not pass over the fatal spot, and seek for some dead or living testimony of his research; he, like all other persons who deal in the marvellous, must have failed in his object, good or bad, through the improbability of the circumstance according to the report which has reached me, that he laid before the public, to say nothing of the extreme culpability which attached to him, in the event of any circumstance of such a lamentable nature having occurred, for not pursuing his inspection with that laudable zeal and anxiety which is the first and paramount duty of one seaman towards another.

Having thus unburthened my mind upon one subject, I will proceed to detail the proceedings of the Victory on another of great importance to Navigators, and to the commerce of India.

We left the Cape on the 16th of March, and owing to a prevalence of South East and Easterly winds were driven to the Northward ere the limit of our Easting, as determined upon, was reached, and in consequence of a scant trade wind, together with a constant current to the South West, we could not weather the Chagos Archipelago.

On the 30th of April we gained soundings on Pitt's Bank, and our lunars and chronometers agreeing with the position of that bank, we felt every confidence, and determined to stand on whether the wind should carry as between any of the Islands of that groupe or otherwise. One circumstance is worthy of remark; when on the verge of Pitt's Bank, broken water was discernible from the deck, the cutter was sent to sound, and when amongst the most confused part of the swell strongly resembling breakers, the rocky bottom was visible, but the least water was 12 fms. We crossed this bank steering N. E., and had soundings between Diego Garcia and the six Islands from 11½ to 17 fms: this part Horsburgh calls Blairs Bank from 6 40 Sth. to 72 8 East in our track.

Standing on to the N. E. with variable winds and occasional squalls, we discovered a cluster of small Islands at 9h. 45m. A. M. on the 1st of May bearing N. E. by E. distant 4 or 5 leagues, and imagined we had experienced a current to the N. N. W., and that these were the Salomon Islands: however, our observation at noon placed us in Lat 5. 48' S. and Long. by chronr. 72. 14. Et. and neither the Islands nor their position agreeing with Horsburgh's site and description of the Salomon Islands, we looked out with much eagerness for other land, when, at 1h. 50 m. P. M. the Salomon Islands were seen from the mast head bearing N ½ W. and those we had discovered bore E. ½ S. At 4 h. 45. m. P. M., having run N. b. E 23 miles, we saw the Peros Banhos Islands bearing from N. W. b. N. to W. b. N. which confirmed the relative position of that, and the Salomon group, as assigned by Horsburgh; but placed the first cluster of three small islands which we had passed, without doubt, as a new discovery. Sandy Islands, as noted by Horsburgh, in many respects correspond with their appearance, but are laid down by him in 5. 17. Sth. and 72. 38½ East, whereas, those we passed, and which do not exist in Hors[illegible]'s Chart, are in from 5. 38¼ to 5. 40. S. and [illegible] 25. to 72. 26½ Et.

[illegible]fore, the merit of a first discovery, or the [illegible] position to land leading direct [illegible] and placed in a commanding [illegible] Western dangers of the [illegible] to the Victory and her [illegible] discovery under [illegible]rated name [illegible] dis[illegible]

add still more to the renown of our Country's flag, and conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the maritime interests of Great Britain, with a corresponding benefit to the world in general.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER BIDEN.

Ship Victory, Bombay Harbor, June 16th, 1835.

P. S. By our observations Salomon Islands are in Lat. from 5. 17. to 5. 21. S. and Long. 72. 16. to 72. 23. East. The Northern limit of the Speaker's Bank, on which we sounded in from 10. to 16. fms., is in Lat. 4. 39. S. and Longd. 72. 32. E.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Baroda on the 1st instant, Mrs. P. Bowley, of a Daughter.

On Colaba on the 15th instant, the Lady of Commander Wm. Lowe Indian Navy, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th instant, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Revd. Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Lefevre to Madame Burugorh.

DEATHS.

Died at Cambay, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, aged 1 year and eight months.

At Bombay on the 5th Inst., Sarah, Youngest child of the late Lieut. Colonel Richard Twine Seyer—aged four years and six months.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut, Chester, 23rd Bengal N. I., to Neemuch.
2nd Lieut R. Leech Engineers, to Tannah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 14th, Ship Sulimany, A. J. McFarlane Master, from China, 4th April, Singapore 26th, Angier 11th March.

Passengers.—W. D. Shaw Esq. J. Morris Esq. Free mariner, and Framjee Muncherjee.

15th, Ship Caledonia, J. T. Lancaster, Master, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

14th. Ship Caledonia, J. T. Lancaster, Master, to China.

Passengers.—J. W. Elberry, Esq., Mrs. Elberry and 6 Parsees and 5 Servants.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource and Kent.
Do. Liverpool,—Ranger and William Turner.
Do. Bengal,—Portuguese Ship Asia, and Good Success.
Do. China,—Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody, Glenelg, John Bannerman, and Barque Crown.
Do, Penang,—Brig Nassery.
Do, Malay Coast,—Barque Dadloy.
Do, Malabar,—Brig Navarino.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's, Ship Hastings Receiving, and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do, Floating Chapel—Aurora,
Do. Do, Hugh Lindsay,
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Ditto Cyrene.

FREE TRADERS.—Kent, William Turner, Ranger, Barque Crown, Regia, Aliquis, Urania, Mary Bohee, and John Taylor.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Hydroos, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Samdany, Hamoody, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Arab, Barque Sir Herbert Compton, Good Success, George Cruttenden, Barque Fanny, Shaw Byramgore, Dadloy, Brig Runsord Pursad, Spankier, and Prim.

Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.
French,—Louisa.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Fattal Kurrim. and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remitable Lo	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ½	017¼
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108⅝ at	108¼
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¼	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	71
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101½
Cast on Bills,.....	210½	210⅝
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

June 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
17th Wednesday.....	3 49	4 15
18th Thursday.....	4 41	5 9
19th Friday.....	5 40	6 11

To Correspondents.

[illegible]BERUS in our next.
[illegible] has been too long at large.
[illegible]sideration, as is VERITAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

A Correspondent has kindly favored us with the following extracts from letters received from China.

MACAO, *April 4th*, 1835.

We regret that we cannot give you favorable accounts of the China Market; the Market has remained very inactive in the article COTTON, during the week, and we have no transactions to report.

OPIUM.—The firmness of the holders of *Patna*, and *Benares*, noticed in our last, had increased, and the price had advanced to Drs. 585, a 590 for the former, and Drs. 560 per chest for the latter. The arrival of the intelligence of the *Sylph* checked the ardour of the purchasers, and prices have since retrograded, rather than advanced.

The demand for *Malwa* is very limited, and no improvement has taken place, Drs. 575 a 570, per chest, may be considered as merely nominal.

The *Lowjee Family* has arrived, with about 270 chests of *Malwa*.

We have no alterations to notice in any other branch of our commerce.

SINGAPORE, *April 23rd*, 1835.

We find the OPIUM very high in your market, but it is to be supposed that it must come down when you get the news that has just been brought here from China, by some of the Junks, of the failure of *one or two* Native Speculators, to a very considerable extent, and several others to the extent of forty and fifty thousand Dollars each; fortunately we have suffered very little from these untoward events.

THE Article written by our Cotemporary of the *Bengal Hurkaru* in his Paper of the 2nd. instant, in reference to an Article which appeared in this Paper sometime since, relative to the Press Law, would lead us to suppose he had just returned from one of those public Meetings in Calcutta which, as he says, "certainly "had no tendency to exalt our estimate "of their value." We perceive from the tenor of the article, taken as a whole, it was meant as a sly hit against those whose career has been run,—whose

favor could make
and frown could mar

and the comparison of the public meetings at home with those in this country bears out the joke tolerably well. Yet it would appear we, somehow or other, differ in opinion with our contemporary on these points, and, for this reason, he becomes somewhat testy.

Now with regard to the public meeting on the subject of the press law, we happened to agree *most fully* with our contemporary, and had he but taken the trouble to read the article he censures, he would have seen our reason for so agreeing, and, altho' we do not ascribe an "unworthy motive" (as he himself terms it) to him for advocating the liberty of the press, still we hope that liberty is not to be construed into a license to pass remarks on any writing without giving that writing the benefit of a proper perusal. The whole tenor and spirit of our article went to enforce the propriety,—nay, the necessity of a public meeting being got up, that every mark of respect might be paid to a man who, with not a tithe of the professions and pretensions of his predecessor, at once proposed the passing of a law which India has been struggling to obtain for a period of so many years. Indeed the present is an instance which should call forth all the patriotism and gratitude which this land of sun has left in us, and if any man was ever entitled to a statue, or any other permanent public testimonial, it is he who has had the courage and virtue to confer a boon of such value on India, in opposition to the known wishes of his honorable Masters, and the examples his several predecessors have left behind them;—and this distinction would we at all times draw in forming our estimate of public men;—we would honor those who, on their own mere motion, and actuated by a sense of the duty they owe, in their public character, to India, and stimulated ther by fear or f

the general impression was, an honorable acquittal, which it was supposed would involve the dismissal from the service of his accusers.—It does not however appear that the labors of the Court Martial above alluded to, are to terminate with the trial of Captain A' other work is reported to be in progress.—Two Subs are, we understand, the next for trial, on a charge not very common among Gentlemen, arising out of a dispute regarding a quadruped of very little value.

A Court of Enquiry, consisting of the Commissary General and Lieut.-Colonels Isacke and Williamson is also sitting at Bangalore, to enquire into the conduct of sundry native writers in the Commissariat Department.—Nothing positive had transpired as to the nature and extent of the enquiry.—This much is certain, the Native Manager of that department, hitherto looked upon as a man of unblemished character, has been suspended from his situation, together with some other writers in the same department. The parties, it would appear, have suddenly accumulated wealth to an extent that caused suspicion as to the means by which it had been acquired—their houses have been searched and numerous documents seized, but that any discovery of a criminal character has been made does not appear. The Commissariat Department, more than any other is, in our opinion, open to great abuse and peculation; but this is not to be wondered at, any more than, that both the one and the other should be committed with impunity, after all that has been written and published respecting that department, with a view of drawing the attention of Government to the subject and procuring a remodelling of the present system—but in vain.

Since writing the above, we have heard that Captain *Arthur* has been most fully and honourably acquitted of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, and that the Court have declared its conviction that they were not preferred from a wish to promote the good of the service.

Calcutta.

A LETTER TO A CADET.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND,—Although I commence this correspondence, by calling you *my* feiend, yet the fact is that I am proving myself to be *your's* for I am meditating much for your immediate and future benefit, without any self-interestedness of motive, and without any certainty of even getting the profitless return of your grateful acknowledgments. You will, in all boy; human probability, not deign to follow one particle of the advice thus voluntarily about to be bestowed; but if you should, in a happy moment of unusual humility, endeavour to frame your practice after the model of any part of my theory, and the result should not prove exactly so good as my partiality to my own wisdom may anticipate, or as your sanguinity may lead you to expect; then will you set me down, in the tablets of your memory, as a person much less wise (than yourself) than I actually am, and this you will do without pausing to reflect whether your practice was altogether consistent with my rule, or whether you judiciously modified the latter in order to adapt it to the particular exigency. I have not lived, boy and man, for forty years, or verging thereupon, in this metaphysical and cadet producing world for the very purpose of remaining ignorant at the end of that pilgrimage, that young men are, in auto-estimation, much wiser than their senior; for they were so, undeniably, when I was of your age:—

'In my hot youth, when George the Third was King;

and I have been ever since observant enough of juvenility to be fully sensible that the boymen of the present day consider themselves infinitely superior not only to their fathers, but what is still less endurable, to their father's contemporaries; and that for one of us to offer them a little guiding counsel on their entering into their career of life, adult, is *not* thought to be casting pearls before swine, but rather like offering 'rascal *counters*' to Mr. Alexander Baring with a view to aid his abundance of sterling coin in bringing to perfection his China speculation; or to the Baron Rothschild to help him out with a new loan to the Emperor of all the Russias, to whom we now look for twenty new Regiments, and proportionate promotion. However, in the present case, the very perusal of this letter (and for the sake of the march of intellect you *will* read it?) will serve to keep you half an hour from some more pernicious pastime, and as that will be doing *some* good I shall not be discouraged by the fear of not doing *much*.

As my purposed advice [illegible] in Calcu[illegible] duct after you have [illegible] to the servic[illegible] been duly adm[illegible] seem superfluous to d[illegible] parents, guardians, or [illegible] or ha[illegible] far h[illegible]

quipped soldier to 'march and countermarch,' But Robert Maynard and Company aforesaid, will save your father an infinity of trouble—of the most troublesome kind of trouble, and the most unalloyedly disagreeable,—the trouble of running here, there, and every where,—of chaffering, and enquiring and economising, and fretting. And herein consists, to my mind at least, the great advantage of the rich over the poor, or over that still more deplorable class,—the competence people who are perpetually driven to their wits' end (not often very far, to be sure!) to preserve an appearance suited to twice their fortune. I declare I would rather pay double, if I could well afford it, than have the perpetual motion trouble of making cheap bargains. And then the packing, and cording, and getting them on board, and the score of pretty bills, and carriage, and porterage, and papers to sign, and contents of each trunk to write out;—Maynard will save you all *that*; and allow you to go about town, care free, whistling for the old reason, and consequently thinking about nothing, until he tells you, that on a certain morning, you must be off to the ship at Portsmouth or in the Downs. All this, passage included, may cost the 'Governor' five or six hundred pounds; but if he should be a man disposed to do things for himself, he may do it all, or at least as much of it as is necessary for the behoof of a cadet, for two hundred pounds sterling, or my name is not Augustus Dalrymple. Maynard has given you (*given* you! but you know what I mean,) about twelve dozen shirts of a fine description, and of the highest price for calico articles, with breasts of fine linen. I should have given you just one dozen and a half of real good ones, and two dozen and a half of the cheapest sort, that would wear perhaps three times, and then wash to pieces. My reason for this apparent stint is good. You are, by this time, aware (for I believe you have been ten days in Calcutta) that you have to keep a washerman on your own establishment, for the purpose of banging your breeches against a notched log of wood, or a most uneven stone; and he deals thus with every stitch of your linen wardrobe in such wise as to allow you to put on clean raiment three times a day, if you choose it, out of a jean-and-calico capital of eighteen suits. But as very few people change those items three times per diem who have any thing else to do, and as you may be, like your betters, content with becoming a new outward man twice in the twelve hours, it follows that the dozen and a half of articles I have mentioned are quite abundant for your personal necessities. With the worthless remainder of the four dozen you may do exactly as you please, for you are now a cadet, a man, and, in all but military respects, your own wise master. Had the whole four dozen been of the best material, what use would the superfluity have been to you, poor silly youth that you unquestionably are? You would never have had the wear out of them. Between yourself and the sirdar bearer (and I never knew a cadet who had not a sirdar bearer of scrupulous integrity, —of quite 'uneasy virtue') all but the eighteen in use would have vanished like the rapture of adolescent love, and you must have refitted in two years, or gone as shirtless as a Frenchman, in spite of a supply that *seemed* calculated to outlast your Ensigncy. But with the sum of eight and forty shirts in his trunk, and *half* that amount of collars (though Maynard would bestow upon you enough to give you the *Collara Morbus*) no cadet need be fearful of running short in the course of even a longish specimen of an Indian voyage; for he may very well endure the same shirt two days (a night shirt intervening) and he may always select a ship which touches at Madeira, at the Cape, and at Madras,—the two first certainly; and then he may wash away till all is white again, and no mistake. Maynard will endow him with a multitude of white and striped (striped [illegible] jackets and trowsers: whereas not one of [illegible] save a pattern pair of the inexpressibles [illegible] expressed, would I let him have [illegible] in Calcutta; for there he c[illegible] good and cheap, and of th[illegible] cut, and just as m[illegible] and not one more [illegible] sure you [illegible] that t[illegible]

side show where-with to capture her heart, you are not worth the tithe of your passage money; and if *she* be only to be caught 'by compliment extern,' or worldly grandeur and magnificent prospects.

'What care you how fair she be'?

reserve your *mind* for her who can value it, and stick to your drill, and camlet like a hero.

You may perceive, then, without my entering into farther particulars, what a mint of money has been needlessly expended upon your outfit, part of which coin at least might have been in your pocket on landing, in addition to the hundred pounds which are by no means sufficient to provide you with all you must have before you are twelve months in India, if you intend to be efficient, and also out of debt. If I had six sons all going out to India as cadets (a hopeful set they would doubtless be) not one of them should cost me more, for outfit and passage, than two hundred pounds, and yet all should be sufficiently provided with requisite comforts, and with all necessary weapons and munitions of war. I remember one cadet who, among other essentials, had a whole case of portable soup, raspberry vinegar, and preserved bacon, excellent things in their way, especially the last named, for breakfast; and to these were added shoals of chocolate cakes, Lemann's biscuits, Hoffmann's preserves; *cum multis aliis*, to the tune of twenty or five and twenty pounds; as though it had been arranged with the captain that he should find himself. He was a fine liberal youth, and gave them away with a free hand; but surely the outlay would have been better in his pocket. However these are alien to this epistle. Here we have *you* safely landed in Calcutta, you have, reported yourself to the town major, and to the superintendant of cadets,—a sort of Pater Familias to show how Government disburse the munificent amount of an ensign's pay and allowances for seeing that the cadet is not cheated by sircars in general, but only by the particular one upon the superintendent's establishment.

By having left England in June or July (the best months on every account) you have reached Bengal about the commencement of the 'cold season.' We have no such terms as winter, summer, spring, and autumn, for the excellent reason that we have not things themselves to which the terms apply; and are no doubt travelling about the Europe shops, auctions, and China Bazars, like a roaring lion seeking what you may devour. The two resorts first named will be much more likely to devour *you* if you go near them, without desperate resolution to buy nothing but what you want, and at the places *first* mentioned, not even that. I am afraid it is of no use my saying to you *exparte crede*;' for though you have brought classical literature enough with you from school to understand the verbal meaning of the speech, you have not brought out either sense or humility enough (schools, not furnishing those accomplishments), to see or to avail yourself of their practical signification. Poor youth! you [illegible] much to be blamed, and more pity is [illegible] an ungracious article to beg[illegible] only pity are always cold [illegible] sons who talk of the [illegible] shallow in the extreme[illegible] all that ever pro[illegible] burned child [illegible] *you* will not f[illegible] going unde[illegible] underne[illegible] you f[illegible] *os fu*[illegible] wo[illegible] fa[illegible] li[illegible]

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that you absolutely require, which you cannot get, as good, and far, far, far, far, far cheaper, at some native's emporium in the China Bazar (or some similar part of Calcutta,) as to the auction mart, although you may fall in with cheap bargains there, occasionally, yet you are tempted to purchase, in every sense *of* the word, *lots* which you do not require at all, and which are therefore dear to *you* at any price whatever. An auction catalogue is definable thus:—a multifarious lie; and you had best therefore not place yourself under guidance in any degree whatever. For such raiment as you will require, maugre all Maynard's anxious care in regard to your habiliments, employ a native tailor (if you already know of none better, apply to my old friend Surroop Chunder Bhur, 315 Old China Bazar, he will do reasonably well by you, in all respects,) and keep as clear of a European one as you would of the ninth part of noobra capella or a royal tiger. Compared to the west end master tailors of London, our best Calcutta ones are but geese, in every thing save charges; and for all *your* purposes the native will deck you out, after your town cut, in a manner not to be sneezed at, and for fully seventy five per cent less than what the white faced snip will lay on, who so far from being but *ninths* of their fellow creatures in the matter of price, are equal to nine of the sable ones, and something over! Stay in Calcutta for as brief space as you can, and let one of your first acts be to destroy *all* your letters of introduction,—aye, even those to the Governor General, or the Commander in Chief; for in the first place the chances are that they are *mere* letters, well understood by both writer and reader, and given to get rid of your father's importunity; and in the next place if they were ever so potential what real service could they be of? You are ineligible to the General Staff, till you have served four years with your corps, and at the end of the four years your patron will be off, or so near going that he must cram in all his secretaries and aides de camp into every good thing that falls vacant, merit or no merit, and cannot attend to the antiquated letter *you* brought him out, and the writer of which is dead or (what will be still more fatal to your hopes) out of place and power ages ago. As to mere private introductions, if you have not already evinced the good sense to use them up during the voyage, delay no longer in consigning them to—any where but where they are addressed to; for the residents of Calcutta wisely hate the sight of such periodical literature; and if a secretary to Government, or an adjutant general, should chance to bear some five years afterwards, that you destroyed the one to *him*, he would be more likely to do you 'some service' out of a feeling of gratitude than he would have been before, out of friendship to the writer! Not one of the six sons I mentioned to you a little while ago, shall have a single letter of introduction, though by that time I have strong claims on members of the exclusive Calcuttocracy. familiar acquaintance with the the adjutant general, not inu es, and all *that* time hair (or *his* chair, rather under it, the too your equipoise, by as to catch bt to rise. mood, e to you the

friend's advice and do not slay a monkey. It is not from any resemblance, either of face or mind, that the animal may possibly have to yourself that I thus beg it off, you, but for your own sweet sake, knowing as I know the Europeans have before now fallen victims to the wrath of the Hindoos for having committed suicide; because you must learn that the Hindoo worships the ape, and government does not empower *you* to dispute their taste in that particular. Besides the monkey is an interesting individual, and so piteous in his death agony that though I have known men shoot them, I never knew one who was not sorry he had done so, and I trust I never shall, for, to tell you the truth, I should not much like the man who could feel no compunctious visitings on beholding the creature's dumb but eloquent and pathetic misery. It puts its hands upon the trickling hurt, looks at them, holds them up to you to show you what your cruelty has done to one untransgressing, presses them again upon the red and desperate wound, but utters no reproach, and so it dies. It would not do you any harm if you laid out a few rupees in Calcutta in supplying yourself with means of acquiring some knowledge of the nature and constitution of the army into which you are now enrolled. An entire set of this *United Service Journal* would afford you much information which it will be well for you to have; because, supposing you to have read much Indian History from the time of Clive to the end of the Marquis of Hasting's administration, you will be impressed with a notion of the efficiency, the enthusiasm, and the zeal of the native army, beyond what will be corroborated by personal experience and observation in this your own day. You will perceive apathy in the officers, coldness in the troops, and a consequent performance of duty simply *as* duty, without any cordiality or cheering aspirations; and when you hear your seniors speak with a regretting or affectionate emotion of the times that are gone, you may, in your ignorance, incline to set them down as unreasonable grumblers who are ever causelessly praising the past at the expense of the existing. But here you will do them injustice; for I remember the time when there was no such depreciation of the passing period, and I think all who can remember even twelve or fourteen years ago, will bear me out in the assertion that the army was then untouched by any blight.

(To be concluded in our ext.)

(From the Calcutta Courier, May 23)

A requisition addressed to the Sheriff was brought to us to day, bearing already 74 signatures, and having for object the calling of a meeting on the subject of the proposed Press Law, which the requisitionists are desirous should be passed at once, instead of letting it stand over for the consideration of the Indian Legislature in August next. At some expense of consistency, we have added our signature to the paper, because, although we have held that the organs of the press need no other channel to state their opinions or their grievances, we could not but heartily concur in the desire to see the promise of freedom converted into reality without any more *apprenticeship*, and to see the consummation of the act and the merit of it in those hands which have held out the draft of the Regulation.

The Indian Insolvent Act of last August, is published for the first time in this day's *Gazette*. It has been acted upon, however, in the Courts nearly four months, a copy having arrived through a private channel.

THE ESCAPE!

" Mr. Trevelyan came purposely to support the formation of the new Committee. He thought the preservation of standard editions of the classics of the country a national object, although he had done his most to disconnect it from the business of national ction.. *He had himself had a narrow escape of reat orientalist, for he had obtained some credit Sanscrit at College but his Dictionary oyage to this country, and thus he ich an enthusiastic devotion to given to his views of edu- tic Society, 6th May.*

Being quite perfect as a learned Hindoo,
Say, would he not more perfect be
Could he have kept his book to stock his head.
And in the sea
Cast his conceit instead?

Singapore.

DARING ACT OF PIRACY.

Want of space in our last number prevented us from noticing a most daring act of Piracy which took place only a few days ago. A sampan pucat which had left this port for *Tringanu* with 8 chests of opium and other goods to the value of ten thousand dollars altogether, was captured not far from *Point Romania* (only about eight to ten hours sail from the harbour) by a pirate prahu, which came unawares upon the crew while they lay at anchor in broad day light; and having shot three or four who were on deck, commenced a slaughter of the remainder. No less than 27 Chinese are said to have been thus butchered while two who leapt overboard, floated on a plank for 1 or 2 days and were carried over by the current, (which runs very strong at this season) to the Bintang shore, whence they reached Rhio. We have it on the authority of several credible Chinese merchants concerned in the east coast trade, that a notorious pirate named Iuchi Awang who is said to be deeply leagued with the Tumungung residing at New Harbour, is the person suspected of being the principal agent in this dreadful piracy, as well as many others. " The doings" of the inhabitants of the village we allude to certainly require very active supervision on the part of the local authorities—for it is but *too well known* that it has become a complete nest of pirates, who commit depredations *with the connivance* of a native prince settled there, and who very unworthily draws a pension from our Government.

It is also stated that the above Inchi Awang resides at *Sungie Seledie* between *point Romania* and *Pulo Tingie*, where he lays in wait for trading boats. He is said, on strong presumptive evidence, to have chartered a tope, in May last, to a Chinaman named Go Bun-Bing and taken the command of her himself to Palembang; but on their return while in the Straits of *Gulang* to have murdered the said Go Bun-Bing and five of his companions; and to have made away with the property on board. Part of it, we are credibly informed, was seen in the possession of persons residing at *Teluk Blangah* from whence it was brought into town for sale in small quantities to avoid suspicion. We are further told that were a strict investigation to take place, it would be found that the inhabitants of that village have goods of certain descriptions in their possession, which they could not possibly have obtained by honest means.

Since writing the above another horrible act of piracy which occurred in the neighbourhood, has been brought to light, by a deposition made at the Police office. Three Malays named Ganti, Si Lallah, and Si Bookoo appeared there on Wednesday and stated that they went to *Tubing Tingie* in a small prow for sago, and were returning accompanied by two other boats, when they were attacked near the Straits of *Carimon*, by seven piratical craft. The whole of the crews of the two boats including the nequodahs were killed; some of their own companions met the same fate; but the deponents escaped by taking to a sampan which was towed astern of their prow. The total number of persons thus murdered was eighteen! The deponents further state that they recognised three of the panglimas of the pirates—namely, AHMAT and DLA of *Moro* and GAGAH. Besides 2,700 tampins of sago, the cargo of the three prows, the pirates become possessed of several brass guns, swivels, &c. with which the captured boats were armed.

But the melancholy details of Piracies, which have been furnished to us this week do not end here. We have been favored by Captain Macallister, with an extract of the Log of the brig *Helen*, under his command, wherein is stated that on the 22nd ultimo at 11 A. M. when near Bata Carang Point, (northern entrance of the Straits of Banca) four prows were observed and some firing heard; at 2, three of the prows were seen making sail and standing in shore to the northward of Bata Carang point leaving the other prow at anchor. At 4 the brig came up with the latter. No person appearing on board, the sails being all gone, and the rigging cut, she came to an anchor close by. When Captain Macallister went on board of the prow, he observed that she had been plundered and apparently scuttled. One Malay was found quite dead under a basket of onions, with his head and left arm almost quite severed from the body. Having procured some stones from the brig, the corpse was consigned to the deep.

The cargo of the boat seemed to have consisted of rice, coffee, onions, dholl and salt. The latter was left untouched, as also a quantity of rice—but it was nearly all damaged by salt water, there being then in the hold about 4½ feet of water. Besides a small portion cargo there were picked up some papers in the language; 4 crises, and part of the lid of a box which may perhaps lead to ...row came from and to ...y," &c. ...rd boat ...been at- ...ing so.

happiness and independence. Several of the unmarried ones, tired of the solitude and hard labour, soon left the island again, so that there were seldom more than 6 and 7 adult males resident at one time; two of the last arrivals are now married to the eldest daughter of Governor Glass, and a daughter of one of the senior inhabitants. They all term themselves Englishmen—5 are actually so—2 are Americans. Six of the seven are joint proprietors of boats, and at all times, visit vessels that arrive, and assist them in watering, &c. &c., the other man has no share in what the six thus obtain from the shipping,—he appears excluded in consequence of his having settled there rather against the wish of Governor Glass and the senior inhabitants; although excluded from participation in the boat, he has a good house, clears and cultivates his land, stock, &c., and associates amicably with the others, still he feels his isolated situation and would fain leave it. Mr. Glass assured me that there were now as many on the island as could maintain themselves comfortably, and that they had no wish to have their numbers added to, except by the increase of their respective families.

They appear to be principally employed in breaking up and cultivating the land at the base of the mountain, and can supply shipping with about 50 to 60 ton of patatoes, annually, they formerly attempted to cultivate wheat and other grain, and it grew well, but were so repeatedly annoyed by the failure of crops from effects of heavy gales of wind, and after heavy rains, occasional shoots of earth and rock stone from the mountain, that they at andoned the attempt, and now confine themselves principally to potatoes and all kinds of vegetables, and rearing pigs, poultry, sheep, and black cattle, but they occasionally suffer great losses from the stock starving amongst the mountains, and falling over the precipices, &c. &c. Pigs and poultry also suffer much from cold, during heavy gales of wind and rain, as also their fruit trees, and, indeed, all articles of agricultural and horticultural produce. They have good gardens attached to their dwellings, and grow apples and peaches, and some gooseberries; their pear trees grow well,—blossom and fruit forms,—but almost immediately blights and falls off.

It has lately been much recommended as the most convenient place of call for vessels bound to India and new South Wales that might be in want of water and stock—those so recommend it, stating, that a plentiful supply *may at all times be depended on*, and at the following price, viz milch cow and calf £8, sucking pigs 2s. 6d. each, grown pigs 10s. a 12s. each, potatoes 8s. per cwt., beef 3d. per lb., sheep 15s. a 20s. each, fowls 18s. per doz., and geese 5s. each; this Mr. Glass informed me was correct as an average rate in times of plenty, but now (Dec. 1st, 1834.) he did not care to sell a single head of stock of any kind, or at any price,—and vegetables, onions or potatoes they had not one for their own consumption,—their growing crops not being fit to dig; and he assured me, it was often the case, that during the spring they had none to spare, and, they were even so improvident in autumn, that they had disposed of the whole of their crop to shipping, thus leaving nothing for their own winter consumption. It must also be remembered that they do not often kill but look for their own consumption; therefore, a vessel requiring fresh beef would have to take a whole bullock, or nearly so. Their potatoes, I understand, are excellent, and keep well, but I had not an opportunity of proving them, as supplied them with a few superior Kentish potatoes for seed, and also, some very superior onions of a kind that will keep well at sea. Their reason for not wishing to sell me stock of any kind, was the great losses they had suffered by an unusually severe winter which had destroyed their poultry, pigs, and sheep, and no less than 20 head of cattle had been lost by starving and falls over precipies and rocks. Water is at all times good and plentiful, and should a vessel require only water, Tristan D'Acunha is decidedly to be preferred to Rio Janeiro, or the Cape of Good Hope,—that is, in point of time saved on the passage.

The dwellings, and out houses for stock, &c. are all concentrated and form a kind of village, (near the beach,) about the centre part of the north side of the island; they may be easily seen from a ship's deck, on approaching within five or six miles, with the Peak bearing South, or South by West, per compass, but are not very conspicuous—being built of the stone of the island, and thatched with what *they* term Tussic, (a description of reed or grass.) When first seen from Westward, they much resemble Bee Hives. ...good, as no natural death ...since the first set-